MAPPITT'S POST SERMON REPORT CANGERES

#### for sale at this office, price 64 cents ; er copy. HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

#### TWENTY-TWO DAYS LATER FROM CHINA

Victorious Progress of Sir Henry Pottingeur\_Reported Capture of Amoy-Re-capture of Chusan by the British--- March to Pekin--Consternation of the Chinese-State of the Markets, Shipping

The Swedish brig Albion, arrived last night from Canton, whence she sailed September 16th, bringing us full dates up to that date, together with private

The news is highly important and exciting. It appears that Sir Henry Pottingeur had sailed to the north with a strong force; that he had re-taken Chusan without a struggle; and had also captured Amoy, and put thousands of Chinese to the sword and flames. There seems to be no doubt of the truth of this; and the probability is that by this time the British have taken Pehin and planted their standerd on its walls. This will render the next news of the most intense importance; and possibly the Boston steam ship may bring this news.

We here annex the news from our letters and papars, commencing with our private correspondence. CANTON, Sept. 10.

On the 9th ult., Admiral Parker and Sir H. Pottic. guer arrived at Macao, superceding Commodore Bremer and Captain Elliot, H. B. M. Plenipotentiaries in China. On the 22d, Sir Henry, with the chief part of her Majesty's torces, both naval and military, sailed for the east coast of China; and through the Chinese themselves, a day or two since. we received intelligence that the forts south of Amoy were attacked on the 27th, and taken after but very slight resistance on the part of the Chinese. We obtained no further particulars of the affair, nor of the subsequent movements of the British forces, but it is probable that something is or will be known at Macao, in season to be communicated by our partners there.

In this vicinity matters wear a peaceful aspect, and we think are likely to continue so for some time to come. Stil, great doubt and uncertainty involve the future trade and intercourse of foreigners with China.

There is such a want of confidence in the stability of the existing truce, that many of the importers of British goods have pressed their heavy supplies upon the market, and effected the disposal of them in exchange for teas, with opportunity, and little regard to the prices being realized.

CANTON, 15th Sept., 1841. A movement towards Canton has just been made by H. B. M. forces, by way of punishing the Chiacse for some alleged infractions of the truce agreed upon some three months since. We hear that the fort on Wangtung, at the Bogue, has been blown up; a small town and many boats, with some lives, destroyed in the vicinity of Canton. This act was wholly unexpected, and it is not known to what extent similar proceedings are to be carried by the commanding officer of H. B. M. naval forces. We are in a sad state here. Yours,
The following is an extract from a letter da-

MACAO, Sept. 15, 1841, 84 P

I have already written to you several lette this conveyance, which I now confirm, and have now just heard, I hope in time for this vessel of Capt. Nias. The commanding officer having issued a proclamation in Chinese, and commenced hostilities by attacking the villages on the banks of the River, near where the obstructions were sunk, and by blowing up and utterly destroying Nong Tung, and the fortresses at Cow Loon. There is a rumor of his intention to surround Canton, and I should not be much surprised to hear of the city being bornt before I get away from here. Thus it appears as I conjectured, and stated to you yesterday, that the least provocation is now made the excuse for great violence, and the result is as doubtful and the anticipation of it as much clouded, by a fear of suffering to the innocent people, as at any former period. This news is just at hand in a letter from Canton, where the smoke of the burning villages was seen, the cannons heard, and the people of Canton were fleeing in all directions, whilst the reports were that many people had been killed at the villages. ties by attacking the villages on the banks of the

THE CAPTURE OF AMOY BY THE BRITISH .- It is positively stated in letters from Canton that Amoy has been taken with great slaughter by the British forces. Particulars given are but few—it is said that the English first took possession of a small island commanding Amoy, where they there island commanding Alboy, whence they threw shells into the town with tremendous effect—that the first and second, military mandarines were killed, (both with red buttons,) and that the town was entered and taken sword in hand. It is also said that a garrissn of a thousand men was to be left there, with three ships of war. We have no arthere, with three ships of war. We have no arrivals from the coast to confirm these reports, but one of two schooners may be hourly expected.—
Yesterday evening letters from Canton of the 8th were received. The rumors of Amoy having been taken gains strength, several Chinese affirming that they have positive accounts that the town was attacked and taken after considerable resistance on the 27th of last month. Although vessels town was attacked and taken after considerable sustance on the 27th of last month. Although vessels from the coast are hourly expected, none had arrived up to the late hour last night to confirm this

news.—Canton Press, Sept. 11. THE RESERVED CAPTURE OF AMOY—(From the Canton Press of Sept. II)—Report from Canton continue to be to the effect that Amoy has been taken with great slaughter. No positive accounts confirming this news has however yet reached, and confirming this rews has however yet reached, and it is therefore possible that there may be no truth in them, and that the fleet has proceeded to the northward without touching there. But supposing that Amoy has really been taken, that its arsenals and defences are destroyed—what will be the next move of the fleet? Will it proceed to Fuh chow too, the capital of Fuh keen province, and also lay that under contribution, or will it proceed direct to Chusan Ning Po and the Yang taz keang, or even perhaps to the gulf of Pe che le? All these movements are possible—all would be recommended by one or the other as most likely to be conducive to a speedy settlement of the war—and we confess it seems extremely difficult to decide on what is best to be done. If Amoy with its great naval stores, its forsettlement of the war—and we confess it seems extremely difficult to decide on what is best to be done. If Amoy with its great naval stores, its fortifications, which have lately been much strengthened, and its considerable navy, has really fallen into the hands of the English, Amoy, which after the Bogue forts was considered the strongest post of the Empire; the impression this will preduce in the Capital cannot but be very great, and it is possible that the Emperor, becoming more and more convinced of the irresistible weight of British arms, may feel more inclined to treat for peace. It must, however, not be forgotten that the distance between Amoy and Peking is about twelve headred miles, and that it may very well be that, as the visit of the British there will be but temporary, the Chinese will find means, as they lately did at Canton, to explain away the shame of a defeat, and even ascribe to their own prowess the departure of the British fiset. The policy of the reduction of Amoy, all things considered, appears to us justified by many considerations. The treatment the Blonde's boat experienced there last year as one; the bonsting story the Mandarius sent to the Emperor on this occasion, another; the great preparations the Chinese have made for defence and the really strong position of the place is a third good reason why it should be attacked, since the passing it would by the Chinese be regarded as a proof of their enemy being too weak to attempt it; a fourth consideration is the vast quantities of naval and military stores with which it is stocked, and which a prodent enemy would either destroy or convert to his own use. A fifth and last reason for the attack as, that it is likely to be successful with little loss on the side of the British, who may with their shipe of war ensily come within point blank range of their gans, by which much boots service, marching of troops, etc., are avoided.

Fun chow too, we think it likely, will escape this time, the season beginning to be late.

sope, etc., are avoided.

Fun chow too, we think it likely, will escape the

Fun chow too, we think it likely, will escape the time, the season beginning to be late, and the flee therefore desirous, if they intend going to Niner and the Yang teze-kiang, to use all despatch. The Capital of Fuhkeen is situated considerably is land, and not accessible, we believe, to large ship Chinhae and Ningpo, we doubt not, will be vised by the fleet, to atone for the murder of Capital Stead of the Pestonjee Bomanjee, and if after this proceeds to the Yang-teze-kiang, and is able to it terrupt the communication between it and the arrecanal; the presence of the enemy cannot fail to be accessible to the communication between it and the arrecanal; canal; the presence of the enemy cannot fail to be severely felt in the capital, which will soon find it self without the usual receipt of salt and grain, tic we articles most necessary to its immense popula-

tion. The presence of the British armament near the canal, would also endanger the safety of sweral important cities, such as Tching-kiang-foo just opposite to where the canal enters the river, and Nanking at no great distance, the second city of the Empire, and still considered by the Chinese an earthly Paradise. Every thing that is costly, rare, or beautiful, is by the generality of the Chinese considered to come from Nanking, and although no longer the Capital of an Empire, its populousness and riches, increased by trade and manufactures, are still very great. It may for these reasons, there fore, not be unjustly supposed, that should the Brit ish armament take a position commanding the canal, the great danger to which the capital, from starvation, and other large cities from the immediate vicinity of an enemy, are exposed, may dispose the cinity of an enemy, are exposed, may dispose the Peking Government to a speedy settlement of the

Peking Government to a speedy settlement of the question by treaty.

We have now only left to consider the proceeding of the expedition to the Peiho direct; for of course there can be no intention of going there after the Yang-tsze kinng shall have been entered, as the season would no longer permit ships to proceed to the northward. With a considerable landforce and at an earlier period of the summer, the appearance of a British fleet at the Peiho and disembarkation of troops would no doubt carry consternation into Peat an earlier period of the summer, the appearance of a British fleet at the Peiho and disembarkation of troops would no doubt carry consternation into Peking, nor would an attack on the Capital, we imagine, be an operation of very formidable difficulty. This might be the way of most speedily settling the question, although the Emperor, by retiring into Tartary, may even then, if he be so inclined, long bid defiance to the demands of the English, who after all, may find it difficult to keep an immense population in subjection for any great length, of time, except with a numerical strength, which it is not likely can soon arrive on the shores of China.

In the absence of positive intelligence from the coast, we hope these speculations, for such only we beg them to be considered, may amuse our readers, we do not profess to be skilled in the sciences of war and portefeuilles, and may therefore, when touching on such matters commit errors, which we trust the indulgence of our readers will excuse.

The future policy and pressent state of the Emrish in China.—(From the Canton Papers)—It seems still to be a matter of conjecture whether the provincial government intends to observe the truce entered into with Cantain Elliot inviolate or when

seems still to be a matter of conjecture whether the provincial government intends to observe the truce entered into with Captain Elliot, inviolate, or whether by infringing the terms of the treaty, a just pretext may thereby be afforded to the British force here, again to commence hostile measures, the first of which, it is generally supposed, will be a strict bleckade of the River, and the reoccupation of the fort of Wantung. We learn that the Hooghly in company with Her Majesty's ship Hyacinth, and schooner Starling went to Whampoa during the week, that the steamer attempted to go to Canton, but that the sunken junks and stones prevented her proceeding on her trip. She has consequently returned to Hongkong, where she arrived, three days since, to report to the senior coronnanding officer, and we are anxiously waiting for information from Hongkong to know whether the obstruction of the Canton river will be considered a sufficient provocation to proclaim a blockade of the river. The reports of soldiers arriving at Canton continue, and there is little doubt that the Chinese have of late been nost anxious to purchase guns and muskets, in which they have, it is said in seme degree and ports of soldiers arriving at Canton continue, and there is little doubt that the Chinese have of late been in ost anxious to purchase guos and muskets, in which they have, it is said, in some degree succeeded. It is possible that the courage of the rebel quelling General may revive in proportion to the distance of the enemy, but if so, he seems apparently forgetful that a considerable portion of the force still remains here, a force quite sufficient we suspect, effectually to punish him should he again intend treachery. In a state of such uncertainty it is of course impossible that the trade-should proceed satisfactorily at Canton, affected as prices of exports and imports must daily be by rumors of a blockade and hostitities. The former has we hear had an effect on the prices of Teas which have again advanced, and imports are excessively difficult of sale. There are at present but very few British merchants in Canton, who are again obliged to have recourse to the agency of neutrals, for the transaction of their business. Should the report of the taking of Amoy prove true, the stay of any foreigners at Canton may be very dangerous, as we know from experience that both Chinese soldiers and people make no difference between one foreigner and another.

Canton, Sept. 14—The Saint Mungo is loading in

CANTON, Sept 14 -The Saint Mungo is loading in

Carron, sept 14—The Saith Mungo is leading in Hongkong Bay lor London.

There is no intelligence of interest from Canton; all is there quiet. The Chinese say that Amoy was captured by the British on the 27th ult., and there is a report that news of the re-capture of Chusan, without the slightest resistance, has reached Cantal

ten.
H. M. ship Herald, with three consorts, was passed on Saturday last off Lintin, on her way to the

We have heard it was the intention Captain Niasto garrison the forts on the Island of Wangtung, and to effect this purpose he applied to Brigadier Burrell for troops, but the Brigadier replied that he could not spare any; it is rumored that Captain Nias will, consequently, destroy the fortingations; such are the strict orders of Admiral Sir W. Parker; either to garrison or destroy the forts in Wangtung, should any proceedings on the part of the provincial government render such measures necessary.

UNITED STATES VESSELS IN THE EASTERN WATERS.—We observe from Calcutta papers that the Constitution U. S. Frigate, and Boston sloop of war had arrived at Saldanha Eay, Cape of Good Hope. They had probably put in there to water, it having lately been stated that a copious spring had been discovered there. This however is not the case, and the water was sent to the ships by the American Consul from Cape-town. We suppose these vessels may soon be expected to arrive here.—Canton Press Sept, 11.

The Hong Merchants.—Of late English ships arriving at Whampoa have found the Hong merchants very unwilling to secure them; these latter being no longer content with the mere declaration of the Captain that he has no epium on board; but

he has no opium on board; but they also demand of the consignee not to be held liable should the cargo of the ship be destroyed or damaged by fire, inundation, or hostile acts of friend or enemy. In one instance, such guarantee has, we hear, been given, but successfully resisted in

others.
THE NEW TOWN OF HONG KONG.—We under The New Town of Hong Kong.—We understand that a Hospital for the troops is to be erected near Tytam Bay on the southern side of the Island of Hong Kong. Upon the whole, we are told, the health of the troops is improving. The public works are actively persevered in at Hongkong, and the native population is last increasing. Considerable time must, however, elapse before the intentions of the Queen's government with regard to this island can be known, and hence the unwillingness of private individuals, with some few exceptions, to risk capital in building. The site also, chosen for the contemplated town is represented to be very ill chosen.—Several vessels lately arrived here brought out wooden houses in frame, intended for the new settlement of Hong kong. We much doubt they will answer as a speculation, labor being here both good and cheap, and all sorts of materials abundant.—Canton Register.

Masulta, 11th September, 1841.—Cotton goods. No

MARILLA, 11th September, 1841.—Cotton goods. No transactions and very little prospect of an improvement for some time to come.

Weodlines. Dull, and are likely to continue so till the arrival of the Junks at the commencement of the year, when only, articles of this description are in any demand.

when only, articles of this description are in any demand.

Metals. The prices of both Sweedish and British Iron seem to be in the decline as there is little demand for either, and there have been some importations lately.

Marine Stores. As there are so few vessels in port, there is little or no demand for this kind of goods.

Wines, 4c. No demand except for Aniseed brandy.

Provisions. Dull and without demand.

Exports.—Sugar. No demand, no transactions and no alterations in prices.

Homp. There is very little demand for this article, the last sales were effected at 3, 5, 6, per pecul unserwed.

Indigo. Nominal at our rates, we have heard of no transaction.

Cocca Nut Cit. Continues to decline in price, and we alter our quotations in conformity.

Preights. Tonnage for Europe is still wanted.

Exchange. We have heard of transactions during the week.

The following vessels were at

Whanton, Sept 10 - Cynthia, for Manilla; Zenobia, Putnam, to load soon fr United States; Delhi, Crocker, from Macao; Lema Davis, uncersair.

Micao-Probus, Summers, from Boston, arr Sept, 6th; Valparaiso, Lockwood, from New York, arr Sti, Mary Helen Heard, dy do; Calumet, Lucus, for Whampou; Liutin, Endrealt, uncertain.

cott, uncertain

The American brig Barbara, Capt. Buckman, sailed from Macao Sept. 10, and Batavia Oct. 14, for New York.

The American ship Allioth, Capt. Johnson, sailed from Batavia Oct. 16, for Samarang.

1he American ship Paris, Capt. King, sailed from Samarang Oct. 20, for Batavia.

The American ship Sooloo sailed from Batavia Oct. 20, for Batavia.

"A FRIEND AND PHYSICIAN."-Your article was published a week since.

DEATH BY SMALL Pox .- James W. McKeondied, we learn, by small pox. He had been recovering, but had a relapse, which carried him off suddenly He was baried yesterday. Small pox, we learn, prevails to a great extent, and many victims have been marked.

To the Friends of the Unfortunate.-Among the many sufferers by the ill fated Savannah, which foundered off Cape Hatteras, on the 28th Nov. 1841, we present to public notice, Joseph Handy, second cook of the above vessel, whose friends intend giv ing him a Complimentary Benefit Concert at My Byrne's, the Nag's Head, 3 Barclay street, on this evening (Tuesday) 18th January, 1842, at half past seven o'clock, upon which occasion many talented gestlemen have kindly volunteered their vocal abilities. Tickets, 25 cents each, to be had at the

THE MEETING OF SOLVENT MERCHANTS IN THE ACHANGE TO DAY-REPEAL OF THE BARKRUPT .aw .- To-day, at two o'clock, the great meeting of the solvent merchants of New York takes place in the Exchange, to express their views on the propriety of amending or modifying the present Bankrupt Law that goes into operation on the 1st of

February.

This is the first time that the solvent party has drawn the line on this subject-and it very naturally begets a great deal of feeling and sensibility. Acordingly, in the "Courier and Enquirer "of yesterday, we found the annexed extraordinary remarks on the gentlemen who have made the call

[From the Courier and Enquirer.]
We publish to-day in our advertising columns, a call for a meeting edverse to the Bankrupt Law; and ask the attention of our readers to the specious manner in which it is worded. This was not without an object by those

attention of our readers to the specieus manner in which it is worded. This was not without an object by those who got it up.

Who is there in this city that is not in favor of protecting "the legal rights of creditors?" We know of none such; and we might with a clear conscience siga this call, because we have become convinced that corporations should be included. But this does not argue anything in favor of the repeal of the existing law. Let a bill be brought in, including corporations, and both parties in Congress will support it.

There are many names appended to this call who are not opposed to the present Bankrupt Law. but who only desire to see corporations included in it; there are many who have themselves been bankrupts; there are two or three hard-hearted Shylocks known to our city as men who never yet 'signed of for any creditor; and there are names on it, of men who have given private notice of their intention to stop shortly, and who dread that prevision of the existing law which prevents their giving preferences to any of their creditors!! This class are actuated by honorable motives; but the fact lessens the value of their signatures.

In May, 1837, we gave a list of merchants who

In May, 1837, we gave a list of merchants who had failed in the great revulsion, and for acciden-tally putting in the name of John Haggerty by mistake for James, we were prosecuted and fined \$500-Joe Hoxie being one of the judges. Yet, here is a beastly, bankrupt Wall street print, which throws out a worse charge against a whole list of selvent merchants, the very men too, who patronize the infamous sheet, and furnish it with the very bread and wine it lives upon.

But what can be expected from that infamous quarter? The other day it made a charge of bribery and corruption against eighteen members of Congress by name-now it accuses indiscriminately, a list of one hundred and sixty honorable merchants, with fraud and insolvency. Out upon such outcasts

The "Captain of the Deck" vs the " Lancet " The decision in this celebrated cause, will be delivered this day by MURRAY HOFFMAN, Esq , the Assistant Vice Chancellor, and the well known author of an elaborate work on "Chancery Practice." We will give a full report of this decision the morning after its delivery.

POST OFFICE LETTER ADVERTISING IN BALTIMORE. -Our Baltimore correspondent takes entirely a wrong view of the change in the Post Office letter advertising in Baltimore.

We have no great sympathy or kindness for the Baltimore Sun. Its conductors have treated the Herald, heretofore, in a very dishonorable manner, simply through its connection with the Sun of this city, and the Ledger in Philadelphia. But we believe that it was a very judicious change to take the advertising of the letters from the Baltimore Patriot and to give it to the Sua. The "Patriot" is a paper of a limited circulation-has joined the enemies of Captain Tyler-aided the demoralization of the pipelayers-and been a thorough-going reckless print. The Baltimore Sun is more independent and just,has three times the circulation-and can be more useful to the Department.

We trust, however, that in Philadelphia the "Chronicle" and not the "Ledger," will get the letters to advertise. It has as large a circulation as

the Ledger, and is a more worthy journal.

SINGULAR FACT .- How comes it that the "Courier and Enquirer" and the "American," two papers that have out-heroded Herod in abusing the President, are yet the principal detenders of the Collector of the Port against the frivolous charges of Glentworth and Bryant-the pipe-layer and the poet? Such a defence, from such a quarter, on such a charge is at least suspicious, and does Mr. Curtis more injury than good. The singularity of the fact will lead men to inquire into the causes, and to believe that there is more meant than said.

Can the cracks in Mr. Curtis's reputation, (if they exist,) be closed up by the same men who call the President, a "wretch"—"a traitor"—"a false friend"
—"no gentleman," &c.? Not exactly.

PARK THEATRE-MR. SIMPSON'S BENEFIT.-The worthy manager of the Park Theatre calls upon his numerous friends this evening to raily in his behalf. Never has Mr. Simpson more deserved or more seeded a benefit, than on the present occasion: untiring exertion and indefatigability has marked his every action in his recent efforts to pleasethe public and insure their patronage. No expense has been spared and no labor saved in his faithful endeavors to resuscitate the decaying drama. And what has been the result ? Those who visit the theatre can answer that question. The severe losses sustained by the manager in his recent star engagements, have been the effect of his eagerness to produce no velty and delight his patrons; his theatre opened under the most flattering auspices in the production of London Assurance, and every thing bade fair for a prosperous season; but the tide suddenly turned and all since has been reversed. Exclusive of Mr. Simpson's losses, the high estimate placed upon his honor and integrity as a manager commends the oceasion to the notice of the public.

casion to the notice of the public.

We hope to see the house crewded; let every lover of the drama feel it his duty to be present, and thereby testify to the fact, that New York can be grateful to the enterorising manager of Old Drury.

Mr. Braham's Frankwell Concert.—To-night the Monarch of English song, gives his farewell concert. He leaves shortly for the south, and in accordance with the expressed desire of his friends he advertises his great card of to-night. By a reference to the programme, it will be seen amid a galaxy of other entertainments, the magnificent Brigand song from Fra Diavolo is to be given. This has always been considered Mr. Braham's famons performance, and we are sure there are hundreds who would travel far to hear him give it. The concert is given at the New York Society Library, and we advise those to go early who desire good seats.

The grand opera of Norma had been produced in New Orleans in great style. Mr. and Mrs. Seguin and Manvers enacting the chief characters.

## The Bankrupt Law.

Your correspondent "Justice," I think, proved a little too much for the good of his own cause. He says, "I have a fellow who owes me two thousand dollars, who has perjured himself each fall and spring, since 1836, always swearing he has no property; bring him up under a creditor's bill, he swears he has been doing a brokering business only—that he has no meney—that the house he lives in is rented by his mother-in-law—that he seized the furniture once, but his mother-in-law claimed it."

claimed it."

Now, it is to prevent the recurrence of such scenes as this, that a bankrupt law becomes necessary. Something that will limit the acts of a revengeful creditor, and render it unnecessary to have a debtor harrassed, by being "brought up under a creditor's bill every spring and fall," and made to "swear that he has no property"—that the very house which covers him, his wife and little ones—the furniture on which, with them he shares the scanty meal, are all, in pity furnished, by "his wife's mother."

Oh, if there be any thing in this wide world, cal-Oh, if there be any thing in this wide world, calculated to depress and darken the spirit of man, it is a situation like this. To feel that his misfortunes have placed him within the grasp of a merciless and unfeeling creditor—a creditor, far his inferior in every quality, save "the almighty dollar," and that, perhaps, obtained by extortionate exactions, which would make an honest man blush and has g down his head, to think himself a man.

Twelve times in the space of six years, has "Justice" cited this poor man before the Chancellor. Once has he seized the furniture of his mother-in-law, and now, because the law will not bead to his illegal and revengeful desires, he charges this nameless "fellow," with the black crime of "perjury." I hesitate not to say,—
"Such a man would strip the dead,

Such a man would strip the dead, Would rob the orphan of his crust of oreas.
To lost to justice, equity and right.
That man would steal the aged widow's mite,
Pillage the palace of the king of kings,
And olip the gilding from an angel's wings."
MERCY. Would rob the orphan of his crust of bread.

Surgical Clinique of the Crosby Street, Medical School.—Gross Injustice Perpetra. ted on the Students of the Faculty of the New School.

The Surgical Clinique of the Crosby street Medica School, was, as usual, open yesterday, and was attended by an overflowing assemblage of practitioners and students, and a large number of patients. Among the eases were one of fibro-eartilaginous tumo situated on the throat-one of eleft palate-cataract -strobismus-scrofulous abcess-nasal polypus, etc., etc. A full report of the cases, with the clinical lectures of Professor Parker, will appear in the next number of the Lancet. Dr. Parker, it seems, has not the dread of the press obtaining " his materials" which oppresses the amiable spirit of the "Captain of the deck," for he affords every facility to our reporter, and states that his lectures are open to all medical men, who are free to make whatever use they please of their notes.

The conduct of the New School in abolishing their

clinique, continues to meet, as it well deserves, the nonest indignation of the students. The chivalrous and manly gentlemen from the south, in particular, express, in the most unequivocal manner, their disapprobation of the shameful treatment to which they have been subjected. And yet, one of the Professor had the face to tell the Editor of the Lancet, yesterday, that the students were perfectly satisfied! Why on the table of that very Professor there lay, only the other day, an almost unanimous requisition for a puplic meeting of the students, to express their disapprobation of the stoppage of the Clinique! No wonder the students are indignant at this outrage. They are thus deprived of all facilities of clinical nstructions, which they justly esteem of higher valu than all the lectures.

In order to place the conduct of the faculty in its proper light, we beg to present the following extract from their annual announcement, with a description of the manner in which this incorporated monopoly redeemed their sacred pledge to the young men whom they induced to enter their

THE PROMISE HELD OUT. Surgical Clinique institutied by the Medical Faculty of the University of New York.—The Faculty, with
the view of availing themselves of the advantages which the city of New York affords for teaching Surgery, have established, in connection with the Medical Department of the University, a Surgical Clinique for the performance of operations, and for the treatment of surgical affections, and the diseases of the eye and ear. The vatious operations which havel been lately introduced for the cure of Clubfoot, Strabismus, and Stam-THE PROMISE HELD OUT. THE PROMISE FULFILLED. The Faculty, with the viewof availing themselves of the pockets of the students, promised to conduct for their instruction a surgical clinique.

duced for the cure of Club-foot, Strabismus, and Stam-mering, will be performed by the Professors of Sur-gery and Anatomy in the presence of the class. The Faculty believe that this will open a field to the me-dical student of the Univer-sity for the observation and study of surgery. More ex-

will open a field to the medical student of the University for the observation and study of surgery, more extensive than any other in this country. An immense population of our city, whose circumstances will prevent them from paying for professional attendance, yet who may require surgical aid, will resort to the Dispensary of the University, where they can be relieved by operations.

It is impossible in the limits of this announcement to give a detailed account of the arrangements of this clinique. The following is a brief sketch of the plan:

Ist. Fatients affected with surgical diseases, including diseases of the eye and ear, are invited to attend at the College, Broadway, every Saturday throughout the year, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P.M. Dr. Valentine Mott, and Dr. Granville Sharp Pattison will be regularly in attendance, during those hours, to give advice on cases of surgical disease, and to perform swhich may be required for their relef.

2d. After the operations have been performed, and the patients removed to their own homes, they will be attended there, under the direction of the Professors of Surgery and Anatomy, by the senior students of the performance of this day, and will be required to make regular reports of the performance of the cases under treatment, to the professor and to their fellow students. When necessary, either the Professors of Surgery or of Anatomy will visit the patients at their houses with the

lished in the middle of the session.

5th. The students commence squabbling, and the Faculty say, "Dear young gentlemen, lovely first-born of an illustrious mether, do keep quiet; next year come back, and we'll have an hospital for you, but—akem!—"bring the needful."—(Unpub. Notes of Speeches of Drs. Pattison and Mott.)

We thus see with what uncerimonious and insolent njustice this Faculty treat their pupils, holding out o them specious promises, which their internal dis ensiens and mercenary dispositions prevent them from fulfilling. It will be seen to-day, from the Vice-Chancellor's decision, whether they can exhibit towards the public press the same spririt of meanness and injustice, with impunity.

## Coney Island.

CLAMVILLE, Jan. 16, 1842. MR. BENNETT :- Sir. I presume you are looking unxiously for some intelligence from this quarter. The most important transaction took place yesterday in the House of Representatives, Mr. Lovewealth brought in a bill of the following nature.

Whereas, there are many worthy citizens of thi Whereas, there are many worthy citizens of this Island having left off digging for clams in the old Banks, and having found none, have thereby impoverished themselves, and cannot live in the sumptuous manner they have heretofore. And it being further evident those citizens who did embark in the worthy enterprise, viz: digging for clams, where they never was found, entered the said business to benefit the Government as well as themselves, and it is well known that the number of suffering citizens are

shown that the number of suffering citizens are about 500,000.

Be it therefore resolved, that all those who have contracted debts for the said purpose, viz. digging for clams where there was none, with the purpose to benefit government and themselves, be exonerated from paying all or any debts resulting from the said digging.

figging.

Resolved. That in case any man who may enter Resolved, That in case any man who may enter a suit at law against these enterprising citizens, or who may use any unbecoming entitle towards those citizens, viz. robbers or swindlers, mad-to-be-rich, any way they can fix it, shall suffer the "law's deilay and the oppressor wrong," and shall be liable to work upon the crab and lobster canal for one shilling per day. Resolved, that this goes into effect immediately upon it being signed by the Executive.

Mr. Lockjaw moved to lay the subject upon the table, as he considered it struck at the very root of jurisprudence.

urisprudence.

Mr. Softshell said he thought if such a bill should pass, there would be no ead to imprudence, he moved the committee on the hole should now com nence operations.

The committee in the Senate has not disposed of the Wall street petition yet. There is a report of a duct taking place here on account of the said peti-tion. I will send you in the next, a correspondence which took place between one of the Senators and our humble servant.

## Circuit Court.

Circuit Court.

Before Judge Kent.

Jan. 17.—Horace F. Clarke and C. J. Hubbs. vs.

Jacob Acker, Sheriff.—On t. e 11th November, 1839, he defendant levied on the carriagas, horses, stock, and household furniture, belonging to Mr. Charles Henry Hall, at Harlem, on an execution obtained by the Mechanics' Bank for about \$4,000

The plaintiffs claimed to have been assignees of Mr. Hall, and replevined the property. The present action is to test whether, in the opinion of a jury, the assignment was bona fide, or only a cover. Judgment for defendant.

For plaintiffs, H. F. Clarke and H. B. Cowles, Esq.\*. For defendant, N. B. Blunt, Esq.

reat Bank Riot in Chreinnati -- Four Shillof Things.

We have just received, by our letters and paper from Cincinnati, an account of a terrible Bank riot in Cincinnati, and the destruction of four Shin Plas ter Banks, with the calling out of the military, and the consequences of the riot.

The causes of this sudden outbreak are detailed at length in the annexed letters and extracts.

This is but the commencement du fin, in the rascally, swindling, cheating, shaving, shinplaster banking system-the coon skin, red dog and cracker currency of the present age. We deprecate mobs—and executes of all kinds—but the indignation of a cheated people cannot stand every thing.

The country has been cheated too long by these shinplaster concerns. We have done all that man could do, to preserve this city from the frauds of a disreputable currency—from being shaved by such concerns as the Jacksonville Bank—the Montreal Union Bank—the Old Town Bank—the Ulster Bank, and similar institutions-and we believe we have succeeded, and thus preserved public order in New York. In Ciucinnati and other cities, recrean press has permitted these financiers to erect their hops, and to grow to a crisis that leads to such deplorable outbreaks as we have to record to-day.

Protect all honest banks-but down with all shi ving concerns.

# [From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Tuesday Jan. 11, 1842 Miami Exporting Company Bank Chein nati Bank Great Excitement, Riot, de.

Miami Exporting Company Bank—Emeinati Bank—Great Excitement, Riot, &c.

The Miami Exporting Company Bank, yesterday refused payment of its paper, and closed its doors beture the usual time of closing business for the day. This morning the paper of that and the Cincinnat Bank was reluked in market. The former remained closed and a run was commenced upon the latter, wheal notice was posted upon the door in the following words—"This bank has suspended for the following has been been followed for the following has been followed followed followed following has been followed f

and suffering, the laws are trampled under for property is destroyed, and perhaps life lost, much fear that the end is not yet.

much fear that the end is not yet.

We earnestly entreat the good people who may have been concerned in these disorderly proceedings to desist—to regard the laws—to respect the authorities—to retire peaceably to their homes, and set their faces, like good citizens, against further transgressions of order, as well by means of the issuing of shinplasters as the resort to violence in their suppression. What is gained by such proceedings to we implore every reasoning individual to put this question to himself. The property, books, and vouchers of these banks have, to a great extent, been destroyed; it may be utterly impossible, in consequence, for them to pay any portion of their notes; whereas, something might have been realized.—Blows, wounds, have been infected,—WHAT HAS BEEN GAINED? Admit that you have been wronged, defrauded, outraged,—are you redressing yourselves? Are you righting your injuries by these means? Are you not rather destroying the protection of your own property—the protection of the laws, and giving countenance and support to a spirit that regards neither property, law, nor life?

We have penned the above paragraphs in haste.

that regards neither property, law, nor life?

We have penned the above paragraphs in haste. At this time (one o'clock) it is ascertained that one man has had his leg broken, and one or two others slightly wounded—no one killed. It is stated that the crowd have possession of the buildings. The Exchange Bank has been taken possession of and completely riddled, after the fashion of the others. We have not learned whether it had stopped payment or not. The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank still continues payment. It is said to have but little paper out. Attempts are being made to get out a strong force of the military and disperse the crowd, but such is the feeling among those who compose the military, that we know not how it is to be done. Apprehensions are expressed of further violence to-Apprehensions are expressed of further violence to-night, which we trust may prove unfounded. At present, however, the multitude appear to have complete control.

HALF-PAST ONE —The office of Lougee & Co. has been broken open and gutted. The crowd has much increased, both in numbers and excitement.—We earnessly hope that here this violence may be stayed. Whether such will be the case or not restayed. Whether such will be the case or not remains to be seen. An exceedingly angry spirit has been caused by the ill-advised attempt to suppress the disturbance by military force. The military, we hear, were compelled to leave the ground, and made to take refuge in the Mayor's office. We must here close our account of these unhappy proceedings—as the paper units go the press. Pray God we may not have worse consequences to record to-

Mob rule reigns again in our city!
Monday evening, the Miami Exporting Company
Bank assigned its effects, and on yesterday morning the Bank of Cincinnati closed doors.

Early in the morning the crowd, in consequence
of their failures, began to collect around the doors
of these institutions, and by eleven o'clock had
broken into them, destroying all the moveable property and whatever books or papers could be laid
hold of.

About this time, ten of the City Con-About this time, ten of the City Guards, headed

About this time, ten of the City Guards, headed by their brave Captain, Mitchell, appeared, drove the rioters away, and, for a time, gallantly main tained their position. But they were called off. On retiring, they were assailed; they fired, and wounded some one or two persons.

The mob had with this exception, undisputed possession of the city, and commenced an attack first upon Bates' Exchange Bank, and after that upon Lougee's Exchange Office, both of which they destroyed, making havec of every thing which was at all destructable.

The City Council met at twelve o'cleck. But they were unable, as we learn, to pass an ordinance for the preservation of the public peace, eleven votes being necessary for this purpose, in consequence of only eleven members being present, and one of that number voting against it. All that could be done was then done, viz: to pass an order

appropriating five hundred dellars todefray

appropriating five hundred dellars twdefray e penses is employing an extra pelice.

The citizens organized at 4 o'clock, and p themselves in strong force near the scene of the d order. No further violence has been committee and we hope, from appearances, at the time our per was put to press, that none will be aitempte. The guard of citizens was under the direction Sheriff Avery, and Marshal Saffin.

The sauses of the public excitement were gre. It is enough to disturb any people when men of liberately set to work to prey upon their necesties, and swindle the peor and the needy and them out of their honest means. But nothing w justify lawlessness. It must be checked peasat if possible, but forcibly if nothing but force w guswer.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11, 1842. MR. JAMES GORDON BENNETT-

DEAR SIR-As you are always anxious to hear and publish the news, I thought I would let you know what w going on, and how things are done occasionally.

We have been imposed upon the whole of h year with bank rags in the shape of old charte galvinized into existence by a few persons having to gain and nothing to loose. You talk of your t ster and Jacksonville megnetizers shaving at \( \frac{1}{2} \) p cent. Why it is not a circumstance to the way th do it here. They have been redeeming it with oth rags at 2 per cent, but every thing must have an en and a few weeks ago the "Lebanon Miami Bani-kicked up its heels and went the way of all five having an immense amount of trash in thands of the laborer. This made an immense run upon the others for a day or two, but stop, they raised the cry on Illinois funds, and the took off the scent for a few days. But the panic he

began, and yesterday it was whispered, the "Mi mi Exporting Co.'s Bank," had closed up for goo This morning a notice was stuck on the door the Bank of Cincinnati, that it had suspended t twenty days. In a short time the people began gather around the house, raised the cry, and batter the door down, and took everything that was move able into the street, and broke it up. They the broke open the safe, and took out the books, a served them in like manner. They found nothing that would redeem the money. One man took to clock, as he had \$10 or \$15, and another a matradeemed. They next served the Miami Exporting Compa

Bank the same way, tearing every thing to piece John Bates, who has figured largely here the shinplaster line for a few years bar and whose connexion with the Bank West Union, which lately exploded, ga him an unenviable distinction in that line has kept in circulation notes drawn on him, or pt porting to be from Otis, Arnold & Co., of Nasville. The Exchange Bank of Cincinnati w the next object. He redeemed all of the drafts pt sented, but the mob insisted on his redeeming it West Union also, which he refused. The consquence was, his concera was torn inside out.

The mob next went over the wayto N. Lougee office, a gentleman who they say suspended in Alba a few years since and came out West, and went Louisville, and who like wise was concerned with the Co. in circulating drafts known the Savings Bank of Louisville. A year or so sinhe came to this place, and has done the same her They demolished the inside of his concern, a are yet, 3 o'clock P. M., in full blast. The vort proprietors of all these concerns are not at home to day, having gone in the country for reasons be known to themselves. him an unenviable distinction in that lines

known to themselves.

This is a summary way of widing up Shinplas Shops, but it is hardly to be wondered at. T morning many poor mechanics went to market w money paid to them on Saturday and could not a mouthful for their money, and no redress, and t consequence has been as I have stated above.

"I vso."

we can be consequence has been as I have stated above that they were all blank—bubbles merely.

The Evchange Bank is still open, and paying. We learn that demands have been made of Mr. Bates at this Bank, for the redemption of West Union paper,—which have been complied with persons have been arrested, we are unable to say. We hear no sympathy expressed is behalf of the sufferers, among the bystanders.—The public mind is so completely outraged by the fraud and plunder of worthless banks, that even violence and riot is looked upon the lesser evil. This is truly a deplorable state of things.

12 o'cloox.—An effort has been made to disperse the crowd by reading the riot-act, and otherwise inducing them to disperse. So great was the clamor and confusion, however, that the attempt utterly failed, and these engaged in it were compelled to leave the ground, having been somewhat roughly handled. A portion of the "Citzien's Guards," Military Company, having paraded, were led with a few fire men to the place, and took possession of the buildings after some resistance. Blows were freely exchanged with the crowd, and several shots fired by the military. It is stated that one man has been shot. The alarm of fire is now being sounded—we persume to bring the whole of the fire corps together. Such are the deplorable consequences of the fraud and wrong that the whole community have suffered by means of shinplasters. In the excitement of loss and suffering, the laws are trampled under footproperty is destroyed, and perhaps life lost. We for the fire corps together.

The Evchange Bank is still open and the parties of the fire care in the parties with the parties both practices Court The parties with the next day Helme and that anything but an amical to not rial that the parties both practices Court The parties with the next deven them. Dr. Mulner, it tappeared to not rial that the parties both practices Court The parties with the next deven them. Dr. Mulner, in the leave the parties both practices Court The parties with the next a

amount. Each party played the pettifogger, and fended his own case.

Dr. J. S. OATMAN was called to the witt

Dr. MULNER -I wish to ask you, Dr. OATMA: is customary for medical gentlemen to cha ch other for professional services? Dr OATMAN—That depends on circumstance MCLNER—Would not professional courtesy

MULNER — Would not professional courtesy bid such a charge?

OATMAN.— Not at all times, sir.

MULNER.—Did you ever know a case wher would be proper for such a charge to be made one physician against another?

OATMAN.—Yee, sir, I have known several.

MULNER.—Please to name one, sir.

OATMAN —I once knew an old physician in Yearney who a lled on a younger physician.

MULMER.—Please to name one, sir.

OATMAN —I once knew an old physician in a Mampshire who called on a younger physicia the same town, and requested him to meet at house of a neighbor to held a medical consultated on a sir, and the old gentleman pointing to all dog, said, "there, sir, you see the tail of that curls and winds itself around beautifully; no want you to straighten that dog's tail, and when have done so, I will give you more credit is knowledge of surgery than I think you now sees." The young surgeon instantly produced knives, and securing the dog, commenced cur and carving his tail, and placed it between st. splinters and bandages. He visited his patient e day, and put on new bandages and splinters, the ninth day he called, and as the dog could not he at once concluded that he had successin straightening his tail, and therefore immediate made out his bill for \$90 (\$3 per visit) agains old doctor. He would not pay it, and a suit brought, and the amount charged recovered.

Here the audience burst into a roar of lang in which the Court joined; the Judge at the it time remarking that it was a pity a New Yor porter was not present, to prepare this case for newspapers. He should have reflected that corps of reporters are always on hand.

Dr. Mulner was highly indignant at the cothe case took, and the Court remarking that it fence had been made, decided for the plaint. The whole trial was one of the most funny ar dierous we remember having witnessed for a time, and produced a great excitement in Ha nearly every person in the place being present.

Vice Chancel.or's Court.

Vice Chancellor M'Coun.

Present Vice Chancellor M'Coun.

Jan. 17.—Priscilla A. Childs es. Augusti Childs.—This was an application for divorce parties were married at the Ms. hodist Chur. Duane street, on Christmas Eve, 1831. The plainant states that the defendant has come adultery with different persons, having been habit of frequenting houses of ill fame, but pa larly with a woman named Margaret Cleve, rear of 117 Walker street, on the 2d October they having been discovered in a position left no doubt of their guilt. Divorce gran vinculo matrimonis [from the marriage contra John Bedell et al. vs. slexander L. Botts on vid H Branch et al.—This was an amendmen decree for the sale of the celebrated Union Course, belonging to defendants, at Long I which has been mortgaged for about \$9,00 force-losed. The amendment was made by Bonney, counsel for plaintiff, to compel th within three montns. Order, enter this d with Mr. Bonney's amendment.

Wm Phillips vs. Seneca Stewort, et. al.—Th a case relative to dividend withheld from St. and La Rogue. Motion to compel the Receipay more than he has offered to pay, denied costs, to be taken out of fund.

pay more than he has onered to pay, denies costs, to be taken out of fund.

James Hall, et. al. vs. Martin Mc Nally, e
This was a case relative to a lot of land in Vi
Order, that the demurrer and pleas and al
with costs, and that the complainants still
leave to to transfer the several matters dem

&c.
Decisions were also wade in the c ase of I Withers vs. Wm M. Powers and D avid Co and Reuben Withers vs. John A M orrill, r to property transaction between they m.